SHORT QVESTIONS vpon the EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH, *with the* CONCORDS, in Engliſh.

Fitted to the weake capacity of yong Schollers.

Publiſhed by *W. Ward.*

Seen and allowed according to order.

AT LONDON

Printed by IOHN BEALE,

SHORT
QUESTIONS
upon the LIGHT
PARTS OF SPEECH,
with the CONCORDS,
in English.

Fitted to the meanest capacity
of young Scholars.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Printed by JOHN BEALE.
AT LONDON

To the Reader.

Courteous Reader, I know very well that many worthy Grammarians (whose Bookes I am not worthy to beare after them) haue both painefully and profitably laboured in this kinde for the good and benefit of yong ſchollers, among whoſe learned workes this poore Pamphlet is not worthy to haue the loweſt place, but rather to be vſed (if it be to any vſe) as a recreation for yong boyes to play and ſport themſelues withall, in propounding Queſtions one to another while they are yet learning the Introduction & Conſtruction of the *Eight Parts of Speech* in Engliſh, with-

in and without booke, and so may they *miscere vtile dulci*, and reape some profit with pleasure and delight. To conclude in a word, if any thing herein contained may proue vseful to that end it is intended, I haue my desire; if ignorantly handled, impute it to an old mans weaknes, and if any thing erroneous, *Fugue et obelo pœnas luat.*

Thy brother in Christ,

W. W.

SHORT QVESTIONS vpon the eight Parts of SPEECH.

Question. What are you?

Answer. A Scholler.

Quest. Whereby may a man perceiue that you are a Scholler?

A. By my learning and good manners.

Q. What learne you?

A. Grammer.

Q. What is Grammar?

A. An art of speaking well, and speake well.

Q. How many Parts of Speech haue you?

A. Eight.

Q. How many be declined, and how many vndeclined?

A. Foure be declined, and foure be vndeclined.

Qu. Which foure be declined?

A. *Nowne, Pronowne, Verb, Participle.*

Q. Which foure be vndeclined?

A. *Aduerb, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection.*

Qu. How many be declined with cale?

Q. How many be declined without case?

A. One, that is to say a verbe.

Q. What is he declined with?

A. With moode and tense.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A part of speech or name of a thing which may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

Q. How many manner of Nounes haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How proue you that?

A. For there is nothing in the world, but I can either se it with mine eyes, | Visible.
or feele it with my hands, or | Audible.
heare it with mine eares, or | Tractable.
understande it with my mind. | Intelligible.

Q. How many manner of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: A Substantiue, & an Adiectiue.

Q. What difference is betweene a Noune Substantiue, and a Noune Adiectiue?

A. Great difference.

Q. What is that?

A. A Noune Substantiue is a thing, A Noune Adiectiue is nothing: A Noune Substantiue standeth by himselfe, so cannot a Noune Adiectiue: A Noune substantiue is endowed with one Article or two at the most, A Noune Adiectiue hath either three Arti-

ters, or three terminations: A noune Adiec-
tiue may be compared, a noune Substantiue
cannot. Lastly, an Adiectiue may haue the
verb thing added to it, a Substantiue cannot.

Q. How many kinds of noune Substantiues
haue you?

A. Two: proper and common.

Q. How many proper haue you?

A. Ten.

Q. How many proper Masculines?

A. Fiue: The names of Gods, Men, Riuers,
Monethes and Windes.

Q. How many proper Femininest

A. As many, the names of Goddesses,
Women, Townes, Countryes, and Ilands.

Numbers of Nounes.

Q. HOw many numbers haue you?

A. Two, the singular and the plurall.

Q. What number is that which speaketh of
one?

A. The singular.

Q. What number is that which speaketh of
moe then one?

A. The plurall.

Cases of Nounes.

Q. HOw many cases haue you?

A. Six, the Nominatiue, the Genitiue,
the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue,
and the Ablatiue.

Q. What case is that which commeth before
the verbe? The

A. The Nominatiue.

Q. Doth he alwaies come before the Verbe?

A. No, in three points hee is cast after the Verbe, as in the first Concord.

Q. VVhat doth hee answere to?

A. To this question, *who* or *what*.

Q. VVhat case is knowne by this signe of?

A. The genitiue

Q. What doth he answere to?

A. To the question *whose* or *whereof*.

Qu. VVhat case is knowne by this signe *to*, and sometime *for*?

A. The datiue.

Q. What doth he answere to?

A. To *whom* or *what*.

Q. What case followeth the verbe?

A. The accusatiue.

Qu. What doth he answere to?

A. *whom* or *what*.

Q. What case is knowne by calling or speaking to?

A. The vocatiue.

Q. What is the hardest case?

A. The ablatiue.

Q. why is he called the hardest case?

A. Because he hath many signes.

Articles.

HOw many Articles haue you?

A. Three, *hic, haec, hoc.*

Qu. Of whom be they borrowed?

A. Of the Pronouns.

Genders

Genders of nounes.

Q. HOw many genders have you?

A. Seauen: the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, doubtfull, and epicene.

Qu. How doe you know them?

A. By their articles.

Qu. What gender is declined with this article *hic*?

A. The masculine.

Qu. what gender is declined with this article *hec*?

A The feminine.

Q what géder is declined with this article *hoc*?

A. The neuter.

Qu. What gender is declined with *hic* and *hec*?

A. The common of two.

Q. what gender is declined with *hic*, *hec*, and *hoc*?

A. The common of three.

Q. What gender is declined with *hic*, or *hec*?

A. The doubtfull.

Q what difference is between the common of two, and the doubtfull?

A Great difference.

Q. what is that?

A. The common of two will haue *hic*, and *hec*, the doubtfull will haue but the one, whether you will.

Q. what gender are all birdes, wild beasts, and fishes?

The A

A. Three.

Q. What Article giue you him?

A. The word it selfe will giue him his Article, & vnder that Article both kinds be signified, the He and the She, the Male & Female.

Declensons of Noumes

Q. HOw many Declensons of Noumes haue you?

A. Fiue.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By the genitiue case singular.

Q. Why not by the Nominatiue?

A. Because it is vncertaine.

Q. In declining of a Noune, how many things must you marke?

A. Three, the *declenson*, the *Nominatiue case* and the *Gender*.

Q. Why marke you the *declenson*?

A. Or else I cannot tel how to decline him.

Q. Why marke you the *Nominatiue case*?

A. Or else I lose the Vocatiue.

Q. Why marke you the *gender*?

A. For if it bee a word of the Neuter gender, it hath three cases alike.

Q. How end the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall of the first Declenson?

A. In *is*.

Q. How many end in *is* or *abus*, whether you will?

A. Two: *filia* and *nata*.

Q. How many end in *abus* onely?

A. Four.

A. Foure substantiues, *dea, mula, equa, liberta*, and two Adiectiues, *ambo* and *duo*.

Qu. How endeth the Vocatiue Singular of the second Declenson?

A. For the most part like the Nominatiue.

Qu. Then he is not alwaies like?

A No.

Q. In how many points is he not like the Nominatiue?

A. In two, *vs* and *ius*.

Q. If the Nominatiue end in *vs*, how shall the Vocatiue end?

A. In *e*.

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes one, that is to say *Deus*.

Qu. If the Nominatiue end in *ius*, if it be the proper name of a man, how shall the Vocatiue end?

A. In *i*.

Q. How many words haue you that end in *vs* in the Nominatiue and haue *e* or *vs* in the Vocatiue whether you will?

A *Stix, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluuius*.

Q. If you haue a word of the Neuter gender, how many cases hath he alike?

A Three: the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue.

Qu. How end they in the plurall number?

A. In *a*.

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *ambo* and *duo*.

Q. How

Q. How end the Dative and Ablative case plu. of the fourth declenson?

A. In *ibus*.

Qu. Doe all end in *ibus*?

A. No.

Qu. How many end in *ibus*?

A. Eleuen, that is to say, *acus, lacus, artus, arcus, tribus, ficus, specus, quercus, partus, portus,* and *veru*.

The declining of Adiectiues.

Q. HOw many kinds of adiectiues haue you?

A. Three: an Adiectiue of one word like *felix*, an Adiectiue of two words like *tristis, e*, an Adiectiue of three words like *bonus, bona, bonum*.

Qu. Why call you *felix* an Adiectiue of one word?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder one word.

Qu. Why call you *tristis* an Adiectiue of two words?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder two words.

Q. Why call you *bonus, bona, bonum*, an Adiectiue of three words?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder three words.

Qu. What declenson is *bonus* and *bonum*?

A. The second.

Qu. *Bona*, the middle word what declenson?

A. The first.

Qu. Are all Adiectiues of three words declined like *bonus, bona, bonum*? A. No

A. No.

Qu. How many are excepted?

A. Eight: *vnus, totus, solus, vllus, alius, uter, alter,* and *neuter*, which make the Genitiue in *i-us*, and the Datiue in *i*.

Qu. How many of them haue the vocatiue?

A. Three: *vnus, totus, solus.*

Qu. How many lacke the Vocatiue?

A. Fiue: *vllus, alius, alter, uter,* and *neuter.*

Qu. Can *vnus* haue the plurall number?

A. No: except it be ioyned with a word that lacketh the singular number.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Q. WHat Adiectiues may be compared?

A. All whose englishe may be made more or lesse, increased or diminished.

Qu. How many degrees of Comparison haue you?

A. Three: *the positiue, comparitiue* and *superlatiue.*

Q. What degree of comparison are all Adiectiues by nature?

A. The *positiue.*

Qu. In comparing of an Adiectiue what must you first doe?

A. Decline him till I come to the first case of his positiue that endeth in *i*.

Q. What maketh him comparatiue?

A. *Or* and *us.*

Qu. What maketh him *superlatiue*?

A. *S* and *simus.*

Qu. Are

Qu. Are all Adiectiues compared after the common rule?

A. No.

Q. How many exceptions haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How many words be of the first exception?

A. Fiue, *bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, & multus.*

Q. If the positiue end in er, how is the superlatiue formed?

A. Of the Nominatiue case by putting to *rimus.*

Q. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *dextimus* of *dexter*, and *maximus* of an old positiue called *maxer.*

Q. How many adiectiues haue you that end in *lis* and make the superlatiue in *limus*?

A. Six, *humilis, similis, facilis, gracilis, agilis,* and *docilis*, with their compounds.

Q. If a vowell come before *vs*, how is he compared?

A By *magis* and *maxime.*

Q. *Pius* giue mee the comparatiue?

A. *Magis pius.*

Q. Giue me the superlatiue?

A. *Maxime pius.*

Q. What call you that *vs*?

A. *Vs pure.*

Q. Why call you it *vs pure*?

A. If it be any adiectiue ending in *vs*, if the last letter before *vs* be a vowell, it is called *vs pure.*

Of

Of the Pronoune.

Q. VVHat is a *Pronoune*?

A. A part of Speech much like to a Nonne.

Q. Where in is he vſed?

A. In *ſhewing* and *rehearſing*.

Q. VVhat difference is betweene ſhewing and rehearſing?

A. Great difference, ſhewing goeth before, and rehearſing commeth after.

Q. How many Pronounes haue you?

A. Fifteen, beſides *qui*, *que*, *quod*.

Q. How many of the haue the vocatiue caſe?

A. Foure, *tu*, *meus*, *noſter* and *noſtras*, and all other lacke.

Q. How many compounded Pronounes haue you?

A. Three, *egomet*, *tute*, and *Idem*.

Q. Whereof is *egomet* compounded?

A. Of *ego* and *met*.

Q. Whereof is *tute* compounded?

A. Of *tu* and *te*.

Q. whereof is *Idem* compounded?

A. Of *is* and *demum*.

Q. How many pronounes *primitiues* haue you?

A. Eight, *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. why be they called Primitiues?

A. Becauſe they be not derined of others.

Q. How many demonſtratiues haue you?

A. As many, the very ſame eight.

Q. Why be they called demonstratiues?

A. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. How many Relatiues haue you?

A. Six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. Why be they called Relatiues?

A. Because they shew a thing that was not spoken of before.

Q. How many *deriuatiues* haue you?

A. Seuen, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. Why be they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they be deriued of their primitiues, *mei, tui, sui, nostri*, and *vestri*.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. Fiue, *number, case*, and *gender* (as are in a Nowne) *declenson* and *person*.

Declensons of Pronounes.

Q. How many Declensons of Pronounes haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How many words be of the first Declenson.

A. Three Substantiues, *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. How many of these want the Nominatiue?

A. But one, that is to say *sui*.

Q. How many be of the second?

A. Six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. What call you them?

A. *Relatiues*.

Q. How many of them giue *I-us*, and how many

many giue *ius* in the Genitiue case?

A. Three giue *I-us*, and three giue *ius*.

Q. What three giue *I-us*?

A. The three first, *ille, ipse*, and *iste*.

Q. Which three giue *ius*?

A. The three last, *Hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. How many be of the third Declenson?

A. Fiue Possessiues, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. How many of them haue the Vocatiue?

A. Two, *meus* and *noster*.

Q. How many want the Vocatiue?

A. Three, *Tuus, suus* and *vester*.

Q. How many be of the fourth Declenson?

A. Two Gentiles, *Nostras, vestras*, and this Nowne *Cuias*.

Q. Why put you *Cuias* among the Pronouns?

A. Because he can get no declining among the Nownes.

Q. Is there none but *Cuias*?

A. Yes: All that be of that nature.

Q. Why call you them *Gentiles*?

A. Because they properly betoken partaining to Countries, or Nations, to Sects, or Factions.

Q. How many persons haue you?

A. Three, *I, thou*, and *he: we, ye*, and *they*.

Q. What person is *I* and *we*?

A. The first.

Q. What person is *thou* and *ye*?

A. The second.

Q. What person is euery *Vocatiue case*?

A. The second.

Q. What person is euery thing in the world?
A. The third.

Of a Verbe.

Q. What is a *verbe*?
A. A part of speech which betokeneth to doe, to be done, or to be.
Qu. How many manner of verbs haue you?
A. Two, Personall and Impersonall?
Qu. What call you a Verbe personall.
A. That which hath persons.
Qu. What call you a verbe Impersonall?
A That which hath no persons.
Qu. Whereby is it knowne?
A. By a little signe called *it*.
Qu. Why is it called Impersonall?
A. Because it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.
Qu. If he haue no person, how is he declined?
A. In the voice of the third person singular onely.
Qu. How many kinds of Verbs Personals haue you?
A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.
Qu. How many of them end in *o*, and how many in *or*?
A. Two in o, and three in or.
Qu. Which two end in *o*?
A A Verbe actiue, and a Verbe neuter.
Qu. What difference is between a verb Actiue and a verb Neuter?

Ans.

A. Great difference.

Qu. What is that?

A. A verb Actiue endeth in o, and may take r to make him a Passiue: A verbe neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passiue.

Q. Which three end in r?

A A verbe passiue, deponent, and common.

Q. What difference is between them three?

A. A verbe passiue endeth in or with be, A Verbe deponent endeth in or without be, A Verb Common endeth in or, either with be, or without be.

Q. What verbe is that which endeth in r, and his English hath *be*?

A. A verbe Neuter passiue.

Q. How many signes hath a verbe passiue?

A. Six, am, art, is, was, were, and be.

Moodes.

Q. HOw many Moodes haue you?

A. Six, the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By their signes.

Q. What Moode sheweth a Reason, or asketh a Question?

A. The Indicatiue.

Q. What Moode Biddeth or Commandeth?

A. The Imperatiue.

Q. What Moode wisheth or Desireth?

A. The *Optatiue.*

Qu. What Moode hath many signes?

A. The *potentiall?*

Qu. What Moode is euer bound with some *Coniunction*?

A. The *Subiunctiue.*

Qu. If two Verbs come together, what shall the latter be?

A. The *Infinitiue moode.*

Gerunds.

Q. How many *Gerunds* haue you?

A. Three, *Di, do, dum.*

Qu. Be they actiue, or passiue?

A. Actiue, very seldome passiue.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines haue you?

A. Two, the one in *Vm*, the other in *V.*

Q. Be they actiue or passiue?

A. The former is Actiue, the latter Passiue.

Q. Is the former alwayes actiue?

A. Yes, except it be a verbe neuter passiue.

Tenses.

Q. How many *Tenses* or *Times* haue you?

A. Fiue.

Qu. *Doe now*: what Tense?

A. The present Tense.

Q. *He was a doing*, but he had not yet done: what Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. How many signes hath the Preterimperfect tense?

A. Eight,

A. Eight, *did, was, were, might, would, could, should,* or *ought.*

Qu. What Tense is *done* or *past*?

A. The Preterperfect tense.

Qu. What Tense is *more then done and past*?

A. The Preterpluperfect tense.

Q. What Tense is that called?

A. The *Tense of fooles.*

Q. Why so?

A. Because when any thing happeth otherwise then they looke for, they will say, I would *I had* done it.

Q. What Tense is *shall* or *will*?

A. The Future tense.

Q. What tense is *shall with haste*?

A. The future exact.

Coniugations.

Q. HOw many *Coniugations* haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By their letters.

Q. What letter hath the first?

A. A *long A.*

Q. What hath the second?

A. A *long E.*

Q. What hath the third?

A. A *short E.*

Qu. What hath the fourth?

A. A *long I.*

Qu. In declining of a verbe, how many things must you marke?

A. The *Optatiue.*

Qu. What Moode hath many signes?

A. The *potentiall?*

Qu. What Moode is euer bound with some *Coniunction*?

A. The *Subiunctiue.*

Qu. If two Verbs come together, what shall the latter be?

A. The *Infinitiue moode.*

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Q. HOw many Supines haue you?

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Q. Be they actiue or passiue?

A. The former is Actiue, the latter Passiue.

Q. Is the former alwayes actiue?

A. Yes, except it be a verbe neuter passiue.

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Q. HOw many *Tenses* or *Times* haue you?

A. Fiue.

Qu. *Doe now*: what Tense?

A. The present Tense.

Q. *He was a doing*, but he had not yet done: what Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. How many signes hath the Preterimperfect tense?

A. Eight,

A. Eight, *did, was, were, might, would, could, should,* or *ought.*

Qu. What Tense is *done* or *past?*

A. The Preterperfect tense.

Qu. What Tense is *more then done and past?*

A. The Preterpluperfect tense.

Q. What Tense is that called?

A. The *Tense of fooles.*

Q. Why so?

A. Because when any thing happeth otherwise then they looke for, they will say, I would *I had* done it.

Q. What Tense is *shall* or *will?*

A. The Future tense.

Q. What tense is *shall with have?*

A. The future exact.

Coniugations.

Q. HOw many *Coniugations* haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By their letters.

Q. What letter hath the first?

A. A *long A.*

Q. What hath the second?

A. A *long E.*

Q. What hath the third?

A. A *short E.*

Qu. What hath the fourth?

A. A *long I.*

Qy. In declining of a verbe, how many things must you marke?

A. Foure, the coniugation, the present Indicatiue, the preterperfect tense and the supine.

Q. Why marke you the coniugation?

A. Or else I cannot tell how to decline him, long or short.

Q. Why marke you the *present Indicatiue*?

A. Or else I lose all the tenses that come of him.

Q. How many come of him?

A. Eleauen, all *Present tenses*, all *Imperfects*, and the *Future Indicatiue*.

Q. Why marke you the preterperfect tense?

A. Or else I lose all that come of him.

Q. How many tenses come of him?

A. Twelue, all *Preterperfects* all *Preterplus perfects*, and the three like *Futures*.

Q. Why marke you the supine?

A. Or else I lose the *future Infenitiue*.

Q. Of whom is the future Infenitiue formed?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *rum* and *esse*.

Q. Hath a verb passiue any preterperfect tense?

A. No, but is circumscribed by a Participle, and *Sum, es, fui*.

Q. Hath a verbe passiue any Gerunds or Supines.

A No, neither a verbe Impersonall.

Q. Hath a verbe Impersonall any persons?

A. No, but is declined in the voice of the third person singular onely.

Of a Participle.

Q. What is a *Participle*?

A. A part of speech derived of a verb.

Q. Why is he called a participle?

A. Because he taketh part.

Q. What taketh he part of?

A. Of a *nowne* and of a *verbe*.

Q. What taketh he of a noune?

A. *Gender*, *case*, and *declenson*.

Q. What of a verbe?

A. *Tense*, and *signification*.

Q. What taketh he of both?

A. *Number* and *figure*.

Q. Whether is he a noune or a verbe?

A. In declining a Noune, in power and strength a Verbe.

Qu. How many manner of participles haue you?

A. Foure: one of the *present tense*, another of the *preter tense*, one of the *future* in *rus*, another of the *future* in *dus*.

Qu. How many be Actiue, and how many be passiue?

A. Two be actiue, and two be passiue.

Qu. Which two be Actiue?

A. A participle of the *present tense*, and of of the future in *rus*.

Q. Which two be passiue?

A. A Participle of the *preter tense*, and of the *future* in *dus*.

Q. How know you a Participle of the present tense?

A. Both

A. Both by his english and latine.

Q. What is his english?

A. In *ing*.

Q. What is latine?

A. In *ans* of the first contugation, in *ens* of the test.

Q. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue moode, by changing the last sillable into *ns*.

Q. Haue you no finer way?

A. Yes, by putting away the last sillable, and putting to *ns*.

Q. How know you a participle of the future in *rus*?

A. Both by his english and latine.

Q. What is his english?

A. To doe.

Q. What is his latine?

A. In *rus*.

Q. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the latter supine by putting to *rus*, as *doctus docturus*.

Q. How know you a participle of the preter tense?

A. Both by his english and latine.

Q. What is his english?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*.

Q. What is his latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*.

Q. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the latter supine by putting to?

Q. Is

Q. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *mortuus*.

Q. Is *ecreatus* a participle?

A. No.

Q. And why so?

A. Because he is derived of a *noune* and not of a *verbe*.

Q. How know you a participle of the future in *dus*?

Q. Both by his english and latine.

A. What is his english?

A. To be done:

Q. What is his latine?

A. In *dus*.

Q Whereof is he formed?

A. Of the genitive case singuler of the participle of the present tense by changing *ris* into *dus*.

Q. How many Participles come of a Verbe actiue and of a Verbe neuter?

A. Two: a participle of the *present tense* and of the future in *sus*.

Q How many participles come of a verbe passiue?

A. Two: a participle of the *preter tence* and of the *future in dus*.

Q. What if a verbe actiue want the supine?

A. Then he wanteth the two middle participles, that is, the preter tense, and the future in *rus*.

How many participles come of a verbe deponent?

A. Iii

A. All saue *dus*.

Q. Of a verbe common how many cons?

A. All foure.

Q. How decline you all participles that end in *ans* or *ens*?

A. Like *felix*.

Q. How decline you all other that end in *rus*, *xus*, *tus*, *sus*, and *dus*?

A. Like *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. WHat is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the verb.

Q. VVhy is he ioyned to the verbe?

A. To declare his signification.

Q. What aduerbes may be compared?

A. All aduerbes of *quality*.

Q. How many things belong to an Aduerb?

A. Foure, *significacion*, *comparison*, *forme*, and *figure*.

Q. May not an adiectiue of the neuter gender stand finely for an aduerbe?

A. Yes, after the imitation of the greeke tongue.

Q. If a Preposition gouern no case, what is he turned into?

A. Into an aduerbe.

Of a Coniunction.

Q. VVHat is a Coniunction?

A. A part of Speech which ioyneth words and sentences together.

Q. How many things belong to a Coiunction?

A. Three *figure*, *power*, and *order*.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. VVhat is a Prepoſition?

A. A part of Speech commonly ſet before other parts.

Qu. In how many points is he ſet before?

A. In two, *Appoſition*, or *Compoſition*.

Qu. VVhat difference is betweene Appoſition and Compoſition?

A. Appoſition is when hee ſtandeth by himſelfe, Compoſition when he is ioyned with another word.

Qu. VVhat will a Præpoſition do?

A. Gouerne caſe.

Qu. How many gouerne an accuſatiue caſe?

A. *Two* and *thirty*.

Qu. Who is the firſt?

A. *Ad*.

Q. Who is the laſt?

A. *Penes*.

Q. How many gouerne an ablatiue?

A. *Fifteene*.

Q. Which is the firſt?

A. *A*.

Q. Which is the laſt?

A. *Tenus*.

Q. How many ſerue to both caſes?

A. *Foure*, *in*, *ſub*, *ſuper* and *ſubter*.

Qu. How many præpoſitions be ſet after their caſuall words?

A. *Foure*, *cum*, *tenus*, *verſus*, *vſque*, and ſometime *penes*.

Qu. How

Q. How many prepositions be neuer found without composition?

A. Sixe, *am, di, dis, re, se, con.*

Of an Interiection.

Q. WHat is an *Interiection*?

A. A part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde vnder an vnperfect voyce.

Q. How many wayes may a mans minde be troubled?

A. Very many, but specially in foure, namely *feare, hope, sorrow*, and *ioy*.

The Concords of Latine Speech.

Q. HOw many *Concords* haue you?

A. Three, the first betweene the Nominatiue case & the Verbe, the second betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue, the third betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you first doe?

A. Looke out the Principall Verbe.

Q. What if there be moe Verbes then one, which is the Principall?

A. The first.

Q. Is the first alwayes the principall?

A. No: in three points he is not; If it be the *infinitiue moode*, or haue *before it a Relatiue*,

log

or be bound with a Coniunction.

Q. VVhen you haue found out the Verbe, what must you then doe?

A. Aske the question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. VVhere shall the Nominatiue case stand?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Doth he alwayes stand before the Verbe?

A. No.

Q. In how many points is he cast after?

A. In *bidding*, *asking*, *there*, *here*, and *it*.

Q. VVhat case followeth the verbe.

A. The Accusatiue. As *Amo patrem*.

Q. Doth the accusatiue alwayes follow the verbe?

A. Yes, except the verbe doe gouerne another case to be construed withall.

Q. VVherein doth the *verbe* and the *nominatiue* case agree?

A. In *number* and *person*, as *præceptor docet*.

Q. VVhich person is the worthiest?

A. The first.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The second.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The third.

Q. If you haue many nominatiue cases with a coniunction copulatiue, what will they haue?

A. A verbe plurall, as *ego & tu legimus*.

Q. With which of them will he agree?

A. With the worthiest.

Q. If

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A. A verbe plurall, as *ego & tu legimus*.

Q. With which of them will he agree?

A. With the worthiest.

Q. If

Qu. If the verbe come between two nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, with whether shall he agree, so they be both of one number?

A. With whether you will.

Qu. Is a noune alwaies the nominatiue case to the verbe?

A. No.

Qu. What else may be the nominatiue?

A. Sometime an *Infinitiue moode*, sometime a *peece of a sentence*, sometime a *whole clause before going*, sometime an *Aduerbe* with a *genitiue case*, yea and sometime a letter.

Q. what if there be many nominatiue cases?

A. Then the verbe shall be the plurall number.

Qu. How are they put?

A. *Materially.*

The second Concord.

Q. When you haue an *Adiectiue* what will you doe?

A. Aske the question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to it, shall be the substantiue to it.

Qu. Wherein doe the *substantiue* and *Adiectiue* agree?

A. In *case*, *gender*, and *number*.

Q. what gender is the worthiest;

A. The Masculine.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The *fœminine*.

Q. which is the vnworthiest?

A. The neuter.

Q. If

Q. If you haue many Substantiues singuler with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them, what will they haue?

A. An Adiectiue plurall.

Q. With whether shall the Adiectiue agree?

A. With the worthier.

The third Concord.

Q. WHen you haue a Relatiue what must you doe?

A. Issue this question who or what, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent.

Qu. What is an *Antecedent*?

A. An Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Qu. VVherein doe the *Antecedent* and *Relatiue* agree?

A. In Gender, Number, and Person, but not in case, as *vir bonus est qui Deum vere timet.*

Qu. VVhen you heare your master say, which thing, what is the Antecedent?

A. The whole reason that goeth before.

Qu. What Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The neuter gender & singuler number.

Q. When you heare *quod* or *vt* what may you do?

A. I may put away quod or vt and turne the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue and the Verbe into the Infinitiue mode.

Q. If you haue many Antecedents singuler with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them, what will they haue?

A. A Relatiue plurall, as *Imperium & dignitas quæ perijt.*

Qu. With which Antecedent shall he agree?

A. Which the most worthy.

Qu. Which is the most worthy?

A. The Masculine.

Qu. But in things not apt to haue life, what gender is the worthiest.

A. The Neuter, as *Attramentum & Charta sunt bona.*

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. VVHat if there come no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe?

A. Then the Relatiue shall be the nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. VVhat Nominatiue call you that?

A. The Nominatiue without mediation. as *felix qui nihil debet.*

Q. But what if there come a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe?

A. Then the Relatiue shall be gouerned of the Verbe, or some other word that is in the same sentence, as *Quo præceptore vteris.*

Q. May not the relatiue be as well the substantiue to the adiectiue as the nominatiue to the verbe?

A. Yes, as *Inuigila libris, quod omnium optimum est.*

Qu. How is it put?

A. Materially.

Q. If you haue a relatiue between two substantiues of diuers genders, with whether will he agree?

A. With whether you will.

Cen-

Constructions of Substantiues.

Qu. IF two substantiues come together, and you haue of betweene them, what will the latter be?

A The genitiue of diuersity, as *hortus Dei*,

Q. what if you heare no of?

A. Then they are both one thing and both one case, as *pater meus vir*.

Q. When you haue the english of this word res put with an adiectiue, what may you doe?

A. Exclude *Res*, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender, as *multa mihi desunt*.

Q How is it put then?

A. *Substantiuely*.

Q. May not an adiectiue in the neuter gender stand for a substantiue?

A. Yes, and may haue a genitiue case after him, as if he were a substantiue.

Q. How is it put?

A. *Absolutely*: As, *multum pecuniæ*.

Q. What call you absolutely?

A. When he is put alone without a substantiue.

Q. If after a noune substantiue or a verbe substantiue you haue *prayse* or *dispraise*, what will follow?

A. The ablatiue case or genitiue.

Q When *opus* and *vsus* be latine for need, what followeth?

A. The ablatiue, as *opus est mihi pecunia*.

The first Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. What case will all adiectiues haue that signifie *Knowledge, Ignorance, Remembrance, Forgetfulnesse*, &c.

A. A genitiue, as *cœlestium ignarus.*

Q. What case will nounes *Partitiues*, *Interrogatiues*, and *nounes of Number* haue after them.

A. A genitiue, as *Quis discipulorum ab est.*

Q. When one asketh you a question, what case must you answere in?

A. In the same case he asketh.

Q. Must you answer in the same case alwaies?

A. Yes, except it be a word of *diuers constructiō.*

Q. How many words of diuers construction haue you?

A. Foure, *possession*, *crime*, *price*, and *place.*

Q. If you heare this english, *of* or *among* after a noune of the comparatiue degree, what case followeth?

A. The *Genitiue of partition.*

Q. If you haue *then* after a comparatiue, hat case followeth?

A. The *Ablatiue of comparison.*

The second rule of Adiectiues.

Q. WHat case will all Adiectiues that betoken *profit* or *disprofit*, *likenesse*, or *vnlikenesse*, haue after them?

A. A Datiue, as *malum ostreo simile non est.*

The third rule of Adiectiues.

Q. WHat case is the *measure*, *length*, *breadth*, or *thicknes* of any thing?

A. The accusatiue, sometime the genitiue, and sometime the ablatiue.

The fourth rule of adiectiues.

Q. WHat case will all Adiectiues haue that signifie *fulnesse*, *emptinesse*, *plenty*, or *wanting*?

A. An ablatiue, and sometime a genitiue.

Q. What

Qu. What case will *dignus indignus, praditus, captus, contentus* haue after them?

A. An ablatiue, as *dignus est morte.*

Q. Will not *dignus, indignus* and *contentus* haue an infenitiue mood in stead of an ablatiue case?

A. Yes, as *dignus laudari.*

Construction of the Pronounes.

Q. WHat difference is betweene *mei* and *meus*?

A. Great difference: *mei* is a substantiue, *meus* is none, *mei* can stand by himselfe, *meus* cannot, *mei* signifieth person or passion, *meus* signifieth action or possession, *mei* may haue of, *meus* cannot.

Q. When must we vse *nostrum* & when *nostri*?

A. After a nounе *interrogatiue, partitiue, comparatiue*, and *superlatiue*, as *trium* and not *tri*: after a verb substantiue, *tri* and not *trium*.

Construction of the Verbe, and first with the Nominatiue case.

Q. IF after *sum, forem, fio*, and certain verbs passiues you heare no *of*, what will you doe?

A. Couple case, as *peccatum est venenum.*

Qu. What will verbs of *gesture* doe?

A. The same.

Qu. Why call you them verbs of *gesture*?

A. Because they shew how a man should behaue himselfe.

The Genitiue case.

Q. WHen *sum* betokeneth *property, owning, duty*, or *guise*, what case followeth?

A. The genitiue, as *insipientis est sese nimium admirari.*

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes sine, *meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Qu. Why will they not be the genitiue?

A. Because they are adiectiues and must wait vpon substantiues.

Q. What case will verbs that betoken to *esteeme* or *regard* haue?

A. A genitiue, as *parui ducitur probitas*.

Q. Where must it stand?

A. Before the verb.

Q. What case will verbs of *accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting* or *assoyling* haue?

A. A genitiue of the crime or an ablatiue.

Qu. What case will *satago, misereor* and *miseresco* haue?

A. A genitiue, as *rerum suarum satagit*.

Q. What case will *reminiscor, obliuiscor*, and *memini* haue?

A. A genitiue, or an accusatiue.

Qu. What case will *egeo, indigeo*, and *potior*, haue after them?

A. An ablatiue or a genitiue, as *egeo tui vel te*.

The Datiue case.

Q. WHat case will all verbs haue that bee put *acquisitiuely*, that is to say, with this signe *to* or *for* after them?

A. A datiue, *Nunc habeo, non tibi debeo*.

Q. How many haue you that belong to that rule?

A. Eight, to *profit* or *disprofit*, to *compare*, to *giue* or *restore*, to *promise* or to *pay*, to *command* or *shew*, to *trust*, to *obey*, to be *against*, to *threaten*, or be *angry with*.

Q. What case will *sum* & his compounds haue?

A. A Datiue, as *Auaro deest quod habet*.

Q. Will all his compounds haue a Datiue?

A. Yes, all but *possum*.

Q. What

Q. what case will *possum* haue?

A. An Accusatiue, as *Deus omnia potest.*

Q. Why so?

A. Because he is a verb of *power.*

Q. what case will certaine verbs that be compounded with these prepositions *præ, ad, con sub, post, ob* and *inter*, haue after them?

A. A Datiue, as *Sol cæteris syderibus præluceat.*

Qu. Will all haue a Datiue?

A. Some of them, but not all.

Qu. May not *sum* be set for *habeo*?

A. Yes, and that very finely.

Q. Then what case will that bee that was the Nominatiue?

A. The Datiue, as *Librorum est mihi copia.*

Q. What if *sum* be the infenitiue mood?

A. Then the Nominatiue shall be turned into the Accusatiue.

Q. When *sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case and a Datiue, what may you doe?

A. Turne the *Nominatiue* into the *Datiue*, and the verb *sum* shall be construed with a double Datiue case, as *multis exitio est bellum.*

The Accusatiue case.

Qu. WHat case will verbs *Actiues, commons*, and *deponents* haue?

A. An Accusatiue *transitiue*, as *peccatum fuge.*

Q. May verbs neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. No, except it be of their owne english, or by figure.

Qu. when are they of their owne english?

A. When their english is to *sleepe a sleepe*, to *runne a race*, as *Somaiauit Pharao bina somaia.*

Q. when haue they an accusatiue case by figure?

A. When their english is to *sound a man*, to

smel a goat, &c. as Vestimenta tua superbiã olent.

Qu. What case will verbs of *asking, teaching,* and *araying* haue after them?

A. A double accusatiue, as *posce deum veniam*

Qu. May not verbs of *asking* change the one accusatiue into an ablatiue?

A. Yes, as *A Deo veniam efflagita.*

Q. Which of them of the person or of the thing?

A. Of the person.

Qu. Haue verbs of *araying* alwayes two Accusatiue cases?

A. No.

Qu. Into what case may you turn one of them.

A. Into the Datiue or Ablatiue, as *Accinge te gladio, or tibi gladium.*

The Ablatiue case.

Q. WHen you haue the signe *with*, after a verb, what case followeth?

A. The Ablatiue of the *instrument*, as *mortem morte subegit Iesus.*

Qu. If you heare *for*, what case?

A. The Ablatiue of the *cause*, as *pudore homines erubescunt.*

Q. If you heare *how*, what case?

A. The Ablatiue of the *manner of doing*, as *Mortem mira patientia perpessus est.*

Q. Into what case is the word of *price* put after the verb?

A. Into the Ablatiue, as *Magno pretio doctrina constat.*

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris,* with their compounds.

Q. What case will they be?

A. The Genitiue, as *Non tanti est mundus vt*

tium gratia Christum amittamus.

Q. What if they haue substances ioyned with them?

A. Then they will be the Ablatiue, as *Qui librum minori precio vendit quam emit, tunquam ad rugem peruenit.*

Q What cale will verbs of *plenty, scarcenes, filling, emptying, loading*, or *vnloading*, haue after them?

A. An ablatiue of the *burthen* as: *Qui diuitys abundant pauperum inopiam releuare possunt.*

Q. What cale will *vtor, fungor, frucr*, and such like haue after them?

A. An Ablatiue, as *qui in hac fœcula virtute vtitur, gloria Dei in futuro fruetur.*

Q. What cale will verbes of *restraining, distance*, or *taking away* haue after them?

A. An Ablatiue with a preposition, as *Lot ab interitu liberauerunt, &c.*

Qu. May not this Ablatiue after verbes of *taking away*, be turned into the Datiue?

A. Yes, and that very finely, as *Subtraxit mihi librum?*

Q. Verbes of *comparing* or *exceeding*, what cale will they haue?

A. An Ablatiue of the *measure* as *Cœlestia multis gradibus terrena superant.*

Qu. When you haue a Noune or Pronoune Substantiue ioyned with a Participle, and hath none other word whereof it may be gouerned, what cale will it haue?

A. The Ablatiue absolute, as *Heliogabolo imperante quædam scelus & peccatum fluxerunt.*

Qu. Must the Ablatiue alwaies be expressed?

A. It must be expressed or vnderstood.

Q. If it be not expressed, what Participle must be vnderstood.

A. *Existente.*

Q. May not this Ablatiue be resolued?

A. Yes, by *dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam,* and *postquam.*

Constructions of Passiues.

Q. WHat will a verbe *Passiue* haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue with a preposition, or a Datiue of the doer, as *Lucanus Legitur à me.*

Q. What if he be made by the Actiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue shall be turned into the Nominatiue, as *ego Lucanū lego.*

Gerunds.

Q. WHat case will *gerunds* and *supines* haue after them?

A. The same with the verbe that they come of, as *certus sum eundi Cantabrigiam.*

Qu. How many *gerunds* haue you?

A. Three *di, do, dum.*

Q. Will *gerunds* haue any preposition?

A. *Di* will haue no preposition, *do* is eyther with or without, *dum* will haue a preposition, as *inter ludendum.*

Qu. When the english of the Infinitiue mood commeth after any of these substantiues *studiū, consilium, tempus,* &c. what must they be turned into?

A. Into the gerund in *di*, as *studium congerendi opes.*

Q. When you haue the english of the participle of the present tense with any of these signes *in, with, through, by,* or *from*, what must you doe?

A. Put it in the gerund in *do*, as *plus lucri labore quàm cessando acquiritur.*

Q. When the english of the infinitiue mood commeth after a reason, and sheweth the cause of the reason why he doth it, what must you doe?

A. Put

A. Put it in the gerund in *dum* with *ad*, as *dies mihi ad studendum non sufficit.*

Q. May not the *gerund* be turned into the *gerundiue.*

A. Yes, as *inscribendis carminibus principatum tenuit Virgilius.*

Qu. What wil you turne the gerund in *di* into?

A. Into the Genitiue case, as *studium congerendi aeris.*

Q. What wil you turn the gerund in *dum* into?

A. Into the Ablatiue.

Q. What wil you turne the gerund in *dū* into?

A. Into the Accusatiue.

Q. If you heare this english *must* or *ought* in a reason, what may you put it into?

A. Into the gerund in *dum* with *est.*

Q. What gerund call you that?

A. The gerund of *necessity.*

Q. What case will that be which seemed in the english to be the Nominatiue?

A. The Datiue, as *in multum lucis nobis stertendum non est, si in literarum studio gradum promouere velimus.*

Supines.

Q. HOw many *Supines* haue you?

A. Two.

Q. What signification hath the first?

A. The signification of the *actiue.*

Q. What doth he follow?

A. Verbes or participles that betoken mouing to a place, as *vbi spectatum.*

Q. What signification hath the latter?

A. The signification of the *passiue.*

Q. What doth he follow?

A. Nounes adiectiues, as *non facile est dictu.*

Q. May

Q. May not this supine be turned into the Infenitiue mood passiue?

A. Yes, as *non facile est dici.*

The time.

Q. WHat case be Nounes that betoken *part of time* vsed in?

A. Most commonly in the Ablatiue, and sometime in the Accusatiue, as *nocte studet.*

Qu. How know you that?

A. By asking this question *when.*

Q. What case be all nounes that betoken *continuall terme of time* vsed in?

A. In the Accusatiue most commonly, and sometime in the Ablatiue, as *studui Cantabrigiæ septem annos.*

Q. How know you it?

A. By asking this question *how long?*

Space of Place.

Q. WHat case be all nounes that betoken *space betwene place* and *place* vsed in?

A. Commonly in the Accusatiue: as *In immensum spacium extenditur cœlum, quod tamen totum implet Dei maiestas.*

A Place.

Q. IN *a place*, or *at a place*, if it be the name of a towne, and the first or second declension and singular number, what case shall it be?

A. The Genitiue case, as *vivo Prestuoldiæ.*

Q. But what if it be of the third declension, or plurall number?

A. Then it shall be the Ablatiue, and sometime the Datiue, as *Philippus Macedoniæ rex teneris annis non pellæ vbi natus erat sed Thebis educatus est.*

Q. He

Q. How many nounes haue you that be not proper names which beuſed after the ſame faſhion?

A. Foure, *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli*, for except theſe foure be ioyned to *meæ, tuæ, ſuæ, noſtræ, veſtræ*, and *alienæ*, they be put in the Genitiue caſe, as *Iulius Cæſar vir domi belliq; ad prime nobilis*

Qu. *To a place*, what caſe will it haue?

A. The Accuſatiue, as *ibo Cantabrigiam*.

Q. Muſt he haue alwaies a prepoſitiō or no?

A. He will haue none.

Q. Why ſo?

A. For all things in the world may haue a prepoſition, but townes, *rus* and *domus*.

Imperſonals.

Q. VVill a verbe *imperſonall* haue a Nominatiue caſe?

A. No: as *decet, me oportet*.

Q. How many rules of imperſonals haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How many will haue a Genitiue?

A. Three, *intereſt, refert*, and *eſt*, for intereſt.

Q. Will they alwaies haue a Genitiue caſe?

A. No.

Q. How many words wil not be the Genitiue?

A. Six, *mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra*, and *cuia*, as *meâ nihil refert ſcire*.

Q. How many will haue a Datiue?

A. Thirteene, *libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat*, with many other expreſſed in the latine Sintax, as *Quæ nobis licent omnia non expediunt*.

Q. How many will haue an Accuſatiue?

A. Foure, *delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet*, as *ſub anni exitum frumenti emacem te eſſe oportet, ſi principio vendax ſit*.

Q. How

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue and a Genitiue?

A. Dix, *penitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, as *ignauos auditores literarũ studijcitò tedere solet.*

Q. Verbs impersonals of the passiue voice being formed of neuters, what case do they gouerne?

A. Such case as the verbs that they come of, as *decertabimus taletris, & sic parcetur loculis.*

Q. What case hath a verbe impersonall of the Passiue voice?

A. Like case as other verbs passiues haue.

Q. Is that case alwaies expressed?

A. No, sometime it is not expressed but understood, as *Quid agitur in ludo, ab aliis studetur, ab aliis strenuè cessatur.*

Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verbe neuter, what may you doe?

A. I may well change the verb neuter into the impersonal in *tur*, as *defuncto rege Iacobo flatur*

Construction of Participles.

Q. What case do Participles gouerne?

A. Such case as the verbs that they come of, as *puer studiosus ab omnibus diligendus.*

Q. How many wayes may Participles be changed into nounes?

A. *Foure* wayes.

Q. Which be they?

A. The *first* is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the verb that it commeth of.

The *second*, when it is compounded with a preposition which the verbe that it commeth of was neuer compounded withall.

The

The *third*, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison, as *doctus, doctior, doctissimus.*

The *fourth*, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time, as *puer amandus.*

Q. What case require participles when they be changed into nounes?

A. A genitiue, as *Qui alieni appetens est, suæ profusus in honestis censendus non est.*

Q. What case will *exosus, perosus* and *pertesus*, (hauing the Actiue signification) haue?

A. An accusatiue, as *A discipulo laborem perosa longè fugit doctrina.*

Q. Haue they alwaies the actiue signification?

A. No, sometimes the passiue hath a Dative, as *exosus Deo.*

The Aduerbe.

Q. Aduerbs of *quantity, time*, and *place*, what case will they gouerne?

A. A genitiue, as *Abunde diuitiarum possidet qui Dei fruitur gratia.*

Q. Will not certain Aduerbs haue a dariue case?

A. Yes, like as the nounes that they come of, as *procede obuiam patri, cuique (vbi ita dignum est) summatum reuerentia excipe.*

Q. How many Datiues haue you comming of nounes substantiues that be vsed *aduerbially.*

A. Three. Q. Which be they?

A. *Tempori, Luci, Vesperi.*

Q. Will Aduerbs haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes, some will haue an Accusatiue of the preposition that they come of, as *propius vrbi.*

Qu. How many waies may prepositions bee changed into aduerbs?

A. Two waies, when they be fed without case, or do forsake all the degrees of comparison.

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The

The Coniunction.

Q. What will coniunctions copulatiues, disiunctiues, and these foure, quam nisi, praeterquam, an, doe?

A. Couple cases, ut Iacobus & Iohannes reficiebant retia.

Q. Are they not sometimes put betweene diuers cases?

A. Yes, ut Aulus Gellius Roma & Athenis studuit.

Qu. Doe coniunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues alwaies ioyne together like moods and tenses?

A. Most commonly, but not alwaies.

Qu. Doe they not sometimes couple diuers tenses?

A. Yes, ut Invigilo, & post hac magis invigilato.

Construction of the Preposition.

Qu. What if a preposition be not expressed?

A. Then the casuall worde neuertheless is put in the ablatiue case, ut super Christum baptizatum spiritus sanctus columbina spetie visus est.

Q. What case requireth a Verbe compounded with a preposition sometime?

A. The case of the preposition that hee is compounded withall.

Construction of Interiections.

Q. Interiections what case do they require?

A. Some a nominatiue, some a datiue, some an accusatiue, and some a vocatiue.

Q. What case will prob haue?

A. Sometime, and sometime an accusatiue.

FINIS.

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